Hampton Gazette's

Virginia Gazette

OR,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

From THURSDAY AUGUST 18, to THURSDAY AUGUST 25——1774. (No. 12.)

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE and NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER; Sir, Inſerting the Piece ſigned Americanus from Mrs. RIND's PAPER, with my Anſwer, herewith ſent, will oblige your conſtant Reader, An ENGLISHMAN.

(from Mrs. Rind's Gazette. No. 428.)

To the AUTHOR who ſtiles himſelf an ENGLISHMAN.

I HAVE peruſed your performance of June laſt, in the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER: It contains reflections highly injurious to the honour of our late aſſembly, and evinces principles of the moſt dangerous tendency to the welfare of this country, and though, if left to itſelf, its influence would be ſmall on the ſenſible and diſcerning, yet as all mankind are not thus circumſtanced, there ariſes a neceſſity that the doctrines it inculcates ſhould be ſufficiently expoſed; I do not expect, by this publication, to alter your opinion (that I fear, will require a ſtronger effort than argument) but ſuch only of my countrymen, who from inattention to queſtions of this nature, may be liable to impoſition. I own, I wiſh the public had as fair a view of you as of your production, that they might beſtow ſuch indelible marks of their approbation as the peculiar nature of the ſervice requires. Your poſition that a conſtitution both wiſe and happy in its original principles is able to give her laws weight in the remoteſt corners of the ſtate proves nothing; it may be addmitted, without the leaſt prejudice to the American cauſe: For ſuch a conſtitution, while ſhe preſerved her primitive purity, could never affect her diſtant provinces by any meaſures participating of ſuch principles. Its wiſdom would be a ſecurity againſt oppreſſion, and its diffuſive happineſs a bleſſing to the whole; for what conſtitution, that was wiſe and happy in its creation, ever had deſpotiſm for the object? But it is known, from unhappy experience, that ſtates, as well as men frequently depart from their firſt principles. This was the caſe of the republic of Rome, and I fear, too, is the caſe with Britain. Rome had wiſdom and virtue, the ſureſt pledge of happineſs, for its baſis; and political liberty was the conſequence, As long as ſhe adhered to the deſign of her conſtitution ſhe flouriſhed, and became the miſtreſs of the world; till luxury and venality, more hoſtile to her quiet than legions of armies, at firſt controuled and then deſtroyed her; and now ſhe is as————THE BASELESS FABRIC OF A VISION.

To extend the compariſon, is replete with horror; but let all true Engliſhmen beware, that by introducing deſpotiſm into their provinces, they open a door into their own vitals. But to purſue the ſubject of Britiſh ſupremacy, the contriving of which has drawn theſe ſevere reflections on our late aſſembly; and let me aſk from whence this inward conviction of their ſupreme right is derived? Is it really the reſult of ſober reaſon, or the frantic ebullition of a diſordered mind? Or does it proceed from ſome other cauſe, which prudence thought proper to conceal? If from the former, why was not the poſition proved by argument? Why raſhly condemn a reſpectable body (even of Americans) and turn them over to ſuch a chaſtiſement as government ſhall be pleaſed to inflict, without firſt demonſtrating their guilt? A certainty of the crime ſhould ſurely precede the puniſhment. This is the mode of proceeding in that country which you glory in as your greateſt honour: it was then (prior to cenſure) a neceſſary duty to have ſatisfied the public the right of taxation was in the Britiſh parliament; for if it is not, the oppoſition was ſtrictly conſiſtent, and the quartering troops on the town of Boſton, to enforce non-exiſtent laws, is unqueſtionably a hoſtile invaſion. But it is eaſy to be diſcovered why you did not attempt to prove your political theſis: You well knew the enquiry would have been involved in ſuch a labyrinth of abſurdity, that human invention could not have afforded aſſiſtance; more exalted penman have beat the tract before you with equal ſucceſs. The immortal Locke and Sidney have formed ſuch invincible obſtacles that the wiles of ſophiſtry ſhall never prevail againſt them. Thoſe ornaments of the Engliſh nation have laid it down as an undeniable principle that liberty is a bleſſing to which the whole race of mankind have an original title, whereof nothing but unlawful force can diveſt them. And let me now enquire why the Americans ſhould be exempted from the Rights of human nature? Were they not born as free as the people of England? Are not their aſſemblies as fair a Repreſentative of the people as the Parliament of Great-Britain? And have not theſe aſſemblies been acknowledged by government? Are they not ſubjects of the ſame king? Doth not the ſame ſun ſhine over them? And have they not the ſame God for their protector? Am I a freeman in England, and do I by the magical influence of a prime miniſter, become a ſlave again in twenty days, by croſſing the Atlantic? This indeed is ſtrange! is paſſing ſtrange! and only reconcileable to theſe determined on injuſtice. It is alledged that our delegates were culpable in departing from the object recommended by the executive power; by this, I preſume, is meant, the not raiſing the ſupplies, as it ſeems there was no neceſſity for lending their aſſiſtance to the expiring fee bill. But here I cannot but approve of their conduct in refuſing to grant to his Majeſty, before they knew they had any thing to give; for if the Britiſh parliament have a right to impoſe taxes, it evidently follows, our own aſſemblies have not, for that would be reducing us to a ſtate of complex taxation; an abſurdity not to be tolerated by the Engliſh conſtitution. But every meaſure tending to controvert the ſupreme power of Britain is viewed through the medium of a falſe perſpective, or elſe the ſetting apart a day for humiliation and prayer could never have given offence. Certainly to return good for evil, to pray for them that deſpitefully uſe you, is in ſtrict conformity to the chriſtian tenets. What ſarcaſm or injury could be intended by imploring the Divinity, that the parliament might receive a greater portion of wiſdom; unleſs, indeed, it is thought they are at preſent ſo over charged as not to be capable of admitting an addition? If this is the caſe, they require not the aſſiſtance of prayer; but if the fact is not ſo, with reſpect to that auguſt body, it is ſurely a friendly office in thoſe who interpoſe for an encreaſe. The imputation of our being impreſſed with viſionary ideas of democratical happineſs is as void of truth as of probability. No people exiſting are more loyal, no government is ſo favourable to our religion as that of a limited monarchy; and the annals of our country evince we were ſo much attached to it as even to proclaim a Stewart long before they had got quit of their republican ideas in England.

But to encounter the heavy charge of diſhoneſty, in declining all commercial intercourſe (for this is the very bug-bear of every brooding cynic) the fear of incurring the reputation of national injuſtice, is, I own, extremely laudable, and ought to be encouraged in every well regulated community; but it is ſtill to be remembered that poſitive laws ought in ſome inſtances to give way to thoſe of neceſſity. There is a time when we muſt have recourſe to original principles; when no longer fettered by human inſtitutions, we obey the unchangeable laws of nature. The guarding ourſelves againſt an impending danger, and the uſing the means of prevention, is not only tolerated by the practice of civilized nations, but by the dictates of every man's own mind. The principle of ſelf-preſervation runs throughout the whole animal exiſtence. In theſe caſes the action is diſcovered to be juſt, or unjuſt, by a compariſon of the cauſe which produced it, and wherever the evil originated, ſtamps the denomination. If it did not proceed from us, a neceſſary act of ſelf-defence. to avert the evil, cannot be attributed as a crime, but a virtue. I do not inſiſt that ſuch an expedient ought to be adopted I leave the diſcuſſion to men of more enlightened underſtandngsi But if neceſſity ſhould evince its utility, that it is not unjuſt, eſpecially as it is intended as a temporary ſuſpenſion, not an extinction of right, and the injured will always have it in their power, by removing the cauſe, to remove the effect alſo, it may bear hard on ſome who have the inclination and not the ability to befriend us; but how can ſuch be diſtinguiſhed? We can be viewed only in the light of diſtinct ſocieties; the ſeparation is impracticable, and, in a conſtitutional ſenſe, all are ſuppoſed to have conſented to the acts of thoſe who repreſent them. I would recommend to ſuch as may be affected a ſubmiſſion, without murmuring, to whatever may be the general ſenſe of the people. I think, in gratitude they ought. They have long enjoyed the benefit of an excluſive trade. If we believe an authority of the higheſt repute, their eſtates in England have been raiſed from 15 to 30 years purchaſe, and the increaſed opulence of the united kingdom is ſcarcely to be imagined. I could heartily wiſh juſtice could be obtained without having recourſe to ſo critical an experiment. A knowledge of what is paſt, however, has demonſtrated that our complaints are only regarded by the conſequences produced by our meaſures. But if we credit the aſſertions of the Engliſhman, all our friends act from ſelfiſh principles. This I do not believe any more than that the perſon who aſſerts the fact is really what he pretends he is. His principles of paſſive obedience, and ignorance of the conſtitution, convince me he is much better acquainted with the reſcript of the emperor than with any tract of Engliſh juriſprudence. The character of Mr. Pitt I ſhall not attempt to defend; it requires no protection from argument; the hiſtory of his country is his beſt panegyric; the ſplendour of a title could not have attracted his attention, becauſe no title on earth could ennoble him. Thoſe patriots in the houſe of commons, who had the rectitude to withſtand the temptation of plundered provinces, did all that men could do in their ſituation. Their not doing more for the public good was not owing to want of virtue in themſelves, but a want of it in thoſe with whom they contended. They pointed out to their countrymen the avenues to proſperity and happineſs. Cicero, Brutus, and Cato, did the ſame; but ſuch was the ſupremacy of all commanding gold, * that the moſt ſalutary admonition only reflected ignominy and inſult on the perſon who gave it. The meaſure of iniquity was full, and they preached to the Air. But let not my countrymen be alarmed with imaginary dangers, from an oppoſition of government. There is no law which prevents an injured people from meeting to deliberate on public grievances. If ſuch aſſemblies had been unlawful, the meeting at the London Tavern would not have been permitted. The SOLID PURSUITS of government, with reſpect to ſupremacy, can only be obſtructed by as ſolid purſuits in the people. Our anceſtors braved the greateſt dangers in defence of their liberties; witneſs thoſe glorious atchievements in the days of the haughty Plantagenet, and of the arbitrary Stewart. Let them not be diſhonoured in the conduct of their deſcendants; remember the conteſt is with ſubjects, and the prize is liberty. I am, with as great loyalty to my king, and as ſincere a regard for the conſtitution as dwells in the heart of any Engliſhman upon earth, your obedient ſervant,

AMERICANUS.

* URBEM VENALEM & MATURE PERITURAM SI EMPTOREM IN VENERIT, are the expreſſions of JUGURTHA.

To AMERICANUS.

Fanatics may ſuppoſe, that dominion is founded in grace, and that ſaints alone inherit the earth; but, the civil magiſtrate very juſtly puts theſe ſublime theoriſts on the ſame footing with common robbers, and teaches them, by the ſevereſt diſcipline, that a rule, which, in ſpeculation, may ſeem the moſt advantageous to ſociety, may yet be found, in practice totally pernicious and deſtructive. HUME.

SIR,

I SO ſeldom ſee any thing belonging to Mrs. Rind, that, 'twas merely by a cordial glance on that Lady's paper of the 21ſt July, I diſcovered your extraordinary Eſſay, condemning my Addreſs to the 89 Aſſociates; which, as you candidly aſſure me, cannot be approved by men of the brighteſt talents, I am the more ſurprized, it has been honoured with ſo minute an attention. Your intemperate zeal, ſeems to have hurried you into extremes exceeding fatal to your literary reputation. I think you have exceeded the bounds of modern politeneſs, which only connives at the neglect, never authoriſes an abſolute renunciation of our promiſes: and from a natural flowneſs of comprehenſion, I cannot diſcern in what inſtances, you have ſufficiently expoſed my ſtrictures on the provincial reſolves. I admire your modeſt diffidence in appealing to club law, rather than to poſitive, which is conſiſtent with the general tenor of your arguments throughout, and approve your private judgment in doubting to gain a proſelyte. I cannot conceive how your countrymen are to be convinced, except they take up your aſſertions upon truſt, without any regard to proofs or examination of the principles on which they were founded. Notwithſtanding the influence of party rage, I will readily appeal to the juſt diſcernment of moderate and ſenſible men, and leave it to their determination, whether your letter, whatever merit may be due to the ſtyle and manner, can be conſidered as a ſtrong and clear, or full and fair reply to mine. It is an elaborate theſis, ingeniouſly pillaged from eminent writers, whoſe features have been ſo diſtorted in the tranſpoſition, that the inimitable beauties of the originals is ſcarce diſcernable: which affords nothing to bleſs our eyes with, but a miſerable ſubverſion of their ſentiments, an impracticable theory, irreconcilable to the dictates of honour, conſcience, and truth. Do you expect the concurrence of mankind, in applauding the character of a deliberate aſſaſſin? To what ſtrict rules of juſtice can you reconcile arraigning even an anonymous writer, in ſuch indecent terms, as are diſhonorable to human nature, except to ſome comfortable juriſdiction of your own, that countenances a deteſtable ſervility of mind, incompatible with the dignity of a Senator, and inconſiſtent with the firm ſpirit of a man? Now, Sir, I ſhall arrange your chain of reaſoning, combat you on, and with a ſteady attention purſue you thro' the moſt material points, and if I meet with ſucceſs, I imagine your ſtrongeſt logical connections will unravel themſelves.

" Your poſition that a conſtitution both happy and wiſe in its " original principles, is able to give her laws weight in the remoteſt " corners of the ſtate proves nothing; it may be admitted, without " the leaſt prejudice to the American cauſe: for ſuch a conſtitu- " tion while ſhe preſerved her primitive purity, could never affect " her diſtant provinces by any meaſures participating of ſuch prin- " ciples. Its wiſdom would be a ſecurity againſt oppreſſion, and " its diffuſive happineſs a bleſſing to the whole; for what conſtitu- " tion that was wiſe and happy in its creation, ever had deſpotiſm " for the object? But it is known from unhappy experience, that " ſtates, as well as men, frequently depart from their firſt prin- " ciples. This was the caſe of the republic of Rome and I fear " too is the caſe with Britain. Rome had wiſdom and virtue, the " ſureſt pledge of happineſs, for its baſis; and political liberty was " the conſequence. As long as ſhe adhered to the deſign of her " conſtitution ſhe flouriſhed, and became the miſtreſs of the world; " till luxury and venality, more hoſtile to her quiet than legions of " armies, at firſt controuled and then deſtroyed her.

You admit the poſition, and diſpute the inſeparable proofs which are annexed to it; then ſuddenly loſing the clue of your ill connected ſophiſms, deny the validity of what you had juſt advanced in the ſame breath: theſe Sir, in a fine writer are ſoleciſms of diſgraceful ſtamp. The authority of government is the firmeſt barrier againſt oppreſſion, and obedience to its laws the direct avenue to public happineſs. Meaſures immediately reſulting from that civil polity which cements the three eſtates cannot be deſpotic. Revolutions in ſtates bewilder men of extenſive erudition, ſo much in comparing cauſes and events, that they frequently paſs erroneous judgments in the end. But what purpoſe can it anſwer, to contraſt a ſeditious comment on the manœuvres of the ſtate with a florid deſcant on the revered polity of ancient Rome? Britain firm as the ſolid rock that ſpurns the briny wave, and repels the rude ſhocks of hoary time, beholds with ſilent contempt the little ones, who now vainly attempt to diſturb her repoſe. As to republics, trace them to their riſe, unfold their connection, examine their inteſtine diviſions, review the contentions and murders, in which they have been engaged, and you will find, however they may ſhine in print, that they do not at this day afford an uninterrupted enjoyment of comfort, happineſs, and freedom. The venal Athenians were more faſcinated by the deluſive eloquence of their Demagogues, than any members of an Auguſt houſe, have ever been by the graceful charms of an opulent Treaſury. To elucidate Britiſh ſupremacy I ſhall preſent you with the united opinion of Sir Edward Coke and Juſtice Blackſtone on that head. *

" The power and juriſdiction of Parliament, ſays Sir Edward " Coke, is ſo tranſcendant and abſolute, that it cannot be confined, " either for cauſes or perſons within any bounds, and of this high " court he adds, it may be truly ſaid,

" Si antiquitatem ſpectes, eſt vetuſtiſſima;
Si dignitatem eſt honoratiſſima;
Si juriſdictionem, eſt capaciſſima."

" It hath ſovereign and uncontroulable authority in making, confir- " ming, enlarging, reſtraining, abrogating, repealing, reviving, and " expounding of laws, concerning matters of all poſſible denomina- " tions, eccleſiaſtical, or temporal, civil, military, maritime, or " criminal: this being the place where that abſolute power, which " muſt in all governments reſide ſomewhere, is entruſted by the " conſtitution of theſe kingdoms.

As to the Tea Robbery I think the authors of that vile Tranſaction whoſe principles can be ratified by no law human or divine, ſhould be conſidered as iniquitous fomentors of civil diſcord and when found, brought to condign Puniſhment. The Parlimentary Proceedings which have ſo highly offended you are ſanctioned by immemorial cuſtom ſecured by various ſtatutes, approved by the ableſt Judges and confirmed by the united voice of legiſlation. There is a conſtitutional power interwoven in the frame of Government to change every department, how imperfect would that authority be, which can reſolve the ſtate to its original principles and new mould the whole; if the right of Taxationis excluded. Attend to Mr. Blackſtone again he writes with a degree of energy that will bear public inſpection.

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* Blackſtones, Commentary. B. 1. ch. 2. P. 160.

I thus prove my political Theſis which you had deemed impoſſible. Admitting the abilities of Locke and Sidney whole admired works are entitled to an honorable diſtinction in the literary World. I believe if you peruſe them again you will find that their ſtrictures on original right do not juſtify your enlarged ideas of political freedom. The rights of human nature are venerable, branches interwoven in the frame of natural ſupported by revealed religion, and confirmed by the law of Nations.

" All miſchiefs and grievances, operations and remedies, that " tranſcend the ordinary cauſe of the laws, are within the reach " of this extraordinary Tribunal. It can regulate or new model the " ſucceſſion to the crown; as was done in the reign of Henry " VIII, and William III. It can alter the eſtabliſhed religion of " the land; as was done in a variety of inſtances, in the reigns of " king Henry VIII. and his three children. It can change and cre- " ate a-freſh even the conſtitution of the kingdom and of Parlia- " ments themſelves, as was done by the act of union, and the ſe- " veral ſtatutes for triennial and ſeptennial elections. It can, in " ſhort, do every thing that is not naturally impoſſible."

They are clearly aſcertained by the divine will of the Founder, who is the Fountain of juſtice; but you would warp them to purpoſes very different from their original import. The expreſſive energy of the following interrogatories, anſwered a national purpoſe, when ſtated by Doctor Swift in his Drapiers letters.

" Were they not born as free as the people of England? Are " they not ſubjects of the ſame King? Does not the ſame ſun ſhine " over them? And have they not the ſame God for their Protec- " tor? But your original genius declines certainly, or you would never have hazarded the detection of ſo groſs a plagiariſm. The hyperbole you have adopted is too violent. Diſcerning men will never avow that their natural rights are deſtroyed, merely becauſe ſome refined queſtions in legiſlation are not ſettled on a permanent baſe. To ſupport your freedom, the Britiſh poor groan under the weight of enormous taxes. You are ſubjects of the ſame king: 'tis known by woful experience, orphans and widows yet bewail the loſs of thouſands, whoſe blood has drenched your plains in copious ſtreams, and if foreign powers attack you, more muſt be ſpilt in your defence. I wiſh you would conſider that ſacred beam the ſun, as a perfect emblem of univerſal light, and learn from thence to reverence its divine Parent, whoſe goodneſs extends to the meaneſt objects of creation. 'Tis unneceſſary to purſue you through every quibble: your doctrines are unhinged, and you will find ſome difficulty in arranging them afreſh. Self-preſervation requires a vigorous exertion of thoſe powers which are legally veſted in your aſſemblies. While your frontiers are ranſacked by a herd of ſavage aſſaſſins, you pay no regard to the cries of your helpleſs countrymen, and have rejected the advice of a diſtinguiſhed character, whoſe firm and calm conduct I ſhall ever view in the ſame reſpectable light. I will not deſcend to every flimſy inuendo, but will contend that as the aſſembly of this province could take no legal cognizance of the mode of puniſhment inflicted on the Boſtonians, who had not even collected their own ſenſe of their ſuppoſed injuries, it muſt be conſidered as a private concern, with which you have as little buſineſs as with the decrees of the Divan.——And ſhall the fierce countenance of the towering Americanus modulate and reſtrain the power of the Houſe of Commons by a VOX ET PRETEREA NIHIL. Declare yourſelf and you ſhall have a convincing proof of the place of my nativity: You cannot terrify me upon literary grounds, political grounds, or any other ground. The perſpective which ſhews people in their true colours can never be falſe, and if humiliation and prayer had accompanied a ſubmiſſion to lawful government, your ſupplications for the encreaſe of parliamentary wiſdom would have wore a more chriſtian like aſpect. The aſſiſtance of prayer muſt by every virtuous mind be conſidered as a ſolid bleſſing: but the virtues of a ſaint can never agree with the enmity of the devil. I can hardly determine which was moſt abſurd, the order for a general faſt or your farcical defence of it, which is a high indignity to the common ſenſe of your conſtituents, a propos, I have the merchant of Venice before me, and there is a paſſage in Baſſanios comment, which ſtrikes me ſo ſtrongly that I cannot help tranſcribing it.—Baſſanio. " In religion, what damned error, but ſome ſober brow will bleſs, and approve it with a text, hiding the groſsneſs with fair ornament."

In the following paſſages your aim is evidently to divert the public attention; it may anſwer with the throng, but the reaſoning faculty of a diſcerning mind cannot be allured by the ſyren wiles of elaborate falſhood, or rocked into compliance, by the airy dogmas of logical abſurdities.

" But to encounter the heavy charge of diſhoneſty in declining " all commercial intercourſe, for this is the bug-bear of every brood- " ing Cynic, the fear of incurring the reputation of national injuſ- " tice is I own very laudable, and ought to be encouraged in every " well regulated community; but it is ſtill to be remembered that " poſitive laws muſt in ſome inſtances give way to thoſe of neceſ- " ſity. There is a time when we muſt have recourſe to original " principles, when no longer fettered by human inſtitutions, we " obey the unchangeable laws of nature. The guarding ourſelves " againſt an impending danger, and uſing the means of prevention, " is not only tolerated by the practice of civilized nations, but " by the dictates of every man's own mind. The principle of ſelf- " preſervation runs throughout the whole animal exiſtence. In " theſe caſes the action is diſcovered to be juſt or unjuſt, by a com- " pariſon with the cauſe which produced it, and wherever the evil " originated ſtamps the denomination. If it did not proceed from " us, a neceſſary act of ſelf defence, to avert that evil cannot be " attributed as a crime, but a virtue. I do not inſiſt that ſuch an " expedient ought to be adopted. I leave the diſcuſſion to men of " more enlightned underſtandings. But if neceſſity ſhould evince " its utility, that it is not unjuſt, eſpecially as it is intended as a " a temporary ſuſpenſion, not an extinction of right, and the in- " jured will always have it in their power by removing the cauſe, " to remove the effect alſo, it may bear hard on ſome, who have " the inclination and not the ability to befriend us; but how can " ſuch be diſtinguiſhed?"

The charge of diſhoneſty is levelled at thoſe only who would ſtop the courſe of juſtice, and emancipate their countrymen from the protection of the laws. Is it poſſible you can have the ſmalleſt regard for the commercial intereſt of this country, while you revile that power to which alone, you muſt in every emergency look up for ſupport. Sentiments of honour were deeply rooted in the original Cynics. They degenerated in the end, from their primitive purity. I can diſcern no reſemblance of the private virtues, which influenced that ſect in its riſe, in your public reſolves; no veſtiges of honourable ſentiments, no real eſteem for the diſintereſted dictates of candor and truth. There is a paſſage in Horace which has ſome affinity to the firſt part of your poſition, and is ſtrictly conſonant to the doctrines of the Auguſtan and modern age.

Jura inventa metu, injuſti, fateare neceſſe eſt;
Tempora, ſi faſtaſque velis, evolvere mundi. HOR.

It will bear an excellent comment. I lament your deviation from ſo expreſſive a text, to pervert the principles of public virtue, and to ſpurn order with ſuch ſtern diſdain and ſhameful indifference. I diſapprove public cenſure: a ſympathetic concern for your reputation, juſtifies my addreſſing you in this familiar ſtyle. I ſhall offer one gentle reproof more from my worthy friend in the ſhades.

Scribendi recte; ſapere eſt principium et fons. HOR.

To proceed: A queſtion ſo wide in extent, and ſo ſtrongly connected with the true intereſts of ſociety, as to know with preciſion in what inſtances poſitive laws muſt yield to thoſe of neceſſity, can only be determined by the mature judgment of a comprehenſive mind. It requires a maſterly penetration ſuperior to yours to eſtabliſh an infallible Criterion, for ſo nice and ſolemn a deciſion. Subtile diſtinctions ſupported by the moſt ſolid eloquence deſerve no attention, if they countenance civil diſcord and anarchy: when they operate to the deſtruction of domeſtic peace and tranquillity. You are not to learn that original inſtinct is too uncertain a guide to diſſolve the chain of civil compacts, which cement the ſtate machine. I doubt you have been poring over the Erehon Traditions, which they ſay were repugnant both to the laws of God and man, or you would not wiſh to deſtroy a wiſe frame of civil regulations, which has been adopted by univerſal conſent. Your doctrine of ſelf-preſervation may ſuit the brute creation, but is rather diſgraceful in the mouth of a Senator, who if he attends to the preciſe meaning of reaſon and inſtinct, muſt allow that as they were wiſely created for different purpoſes, they cannot produce a ſimilar effect. Natural and political juſtice have acquired ſo much dignity from the ſtrength and happineſs of their connnection, in the Britiſh monarchy, that theoretical diſquiſitions from Hume, cannot deſtroy their union. You do not ſeem to have acquired a pre-eminence in the profeſſion of Logic, for after ſelecting whole paſſages from that great genius, your arrangements are ſo unnatural, that his liberal ſentiments in your hands wear an illiberal aſpect, and evince very imperfect concluſions: the moment you deny it, I will produce poſitive proofs.——'Tis known, that veracity, fidelity and honour, were conſidered as virtuous endowments in the firſt ages of the world: yet whoever conſiders the perverſity of human will, and reflects on the diſcordant paſſions which influence the general conſtitution of the human mind, muſt allow that the ſolid virtues of a few, could not have a permanent effect on the whole. It cannot be clearly aſcertained in what manner governments were firſt eſtabliſhed however as our own affords ſo noble a model for imitation, I deteſt the extenſive blaze of Enthuſiaſm, which refers every man to the juriſdiction of his own breaſt: the idea of making men avengers in their own cauſes is ſo inconſiſtent with the ſentiments of every wiſe man, that I am aſtoniſhed you ſhould anticipate an annihilation of the diſpenſations of a Government, which has hitherto committed no errors, ſufficient to juſtify a diſſolution of civil ſociety. The following paſſage requires elucidation, it really exceeds my comprehenſion.

" We can be viewed only in the light of diſtinct ſocieties, the " ſeparation is impracticable."

You are an excellent Panegyriſt.

" His principles of paſſive obedience, and ignorance of the con- " ſtitution convince me he is much better acquainted with the re- " ſcript of the Emperor, than with any tract of Engliſh juriſpru- " dence.

My conſtitutional ideas are compatible with the tenets of modern Hiſtorians. 'Tis the deciſive dogmas of your motley, tranſitory ſyſtem of original right, that affords ſuch a ſtriking portrait of the imperial decrees deemed reſcripts. If my reaſoning relative to juriſprudence is wrong, I have erred in very reſpectable company, and am ſtill open to conviction. It is a happy compoſition of excellencies and defects, wherein the former preponderate, that conſtitutes all great characters. To the Earl of Chatham we may juſtly aſcribe integrity in office, wiſdom in debate, activity in council, but by the ſecret influence of various magical jogs, he ſcrewed up the national debt to an enormous heighth, and then,—ah, there's the rub! like a conſummate Politician, wiſely withdrew.——He was created an Earl with a moderate embelliſhment of 3000 l. per annum; this matter was adjuſted between him and Lord Bute, who preſented a Charte blanche,—His modeſty decided immediately.——Your acquaintance with the moderns, who aſſume the exalted name of Patriots is greatly circumſcribed, if you imagine they could be faſcinated by hopes of plunder from hence. I would not deny the merit of your quotation from Salluſt, had it been juſtly applied: But when I reflect on the diſtracted ſituation of Boſton, the diſſentions at Philadelphia and New-York, and the precipitance of our reſolves here, all which I am afraid will tend to drive affairs to deſperation at the enſuing Congreſs; I recall to mind the exclamation of Catiline,——

Idem velle, atque idem nolle, ea demum firma eſt amicitia.

I ſtill inſiſt that many of the great leaders of oppoſition, who promoted the repeal of the ſtamp act, have been cut off by death, proſcribed for deſection, or lulled into a delicious repoſe, by the ſplendid hopes of preferment. The ſupporters of the Bill of Rights were a kind of Dii minoriem Gentium, unworthy of governmental notice; but if this extenſive Continent ſhould inſtruct its delegates at a propoſed meeting, to open a ſubſcription for the relief of patriotic inſolvents, which was the pretended object of the London Tavern Club, it would diſcover a benevolent ſpirit ſuperior to theirs, and perhaps gain more applauſe. Having paid a ſteady regard and attention to every conſequential point in your Eſſay, I admit there are ſome crevices in it ſtill untouched; yet they are ſuch as do not deſerve a ſerious refutation: however if you think otherwiſe, and will hint what your thoughts are in the ſtyle of a Gentleman, I will give you a cool and fair reply. I have now furniſhed you with a faithful picture of my conceptions, and as I own myſelf greatly indebted to the admired writings of Mr. Hume, pray accept a few words more from him, to cement my concluſion.

I have already had the honour to ſerve the beſt of Princes, and when the nature of the ſervice requires it, am ready to ſpill my blood in his defence. A vigilant attention to the real intereſt of your country is commendable, but the meaſures now purſued muſt effectually deſtroy, can never relieve her commerce: ſtill if a conciliating plan, founded on honourable motives, and calculated to promote national happineſs, ſhould be confirmed by a timely union of ſentiment, I would glory in the exertion of my poor abilities, and aſpire with honeſt zeal to the diſtinguiſhed rank of an American advocate. I kindle with ſecret joy when I reflect that this glowing æra of freedom may ariſe: but till then, I retain my former ideas, and wiſhing that Great Britain may never find it neceſſary to wear a formidable aſpect, but to her greateſt enemies, without any remorſe of conſcience and quite undiſmayed, I ſtill feel, and dare re-aſſert my juſt pretenſions, to the dignified character of an

ENGLISHMAN.

Norfolk, Auguſt 5, 1774.

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* HUME's ESSAYS.

" The happineſs and proſperity of mankind, ariſing from the " ſocial virtue of benevolence and its ſubdiviſions, may be com- " pared to a wall, built by many hands; which ſtill riſes by each " ſtone that is heaped upon it, and receives proportional encreaſe " to the diligence and care of each workman. The ſame happi- " neſs, raiſed by the ſocial virtue of juſtice and its ſubdiviſions, may " be compared to the building of a vault, where each individual " ſtone would, of itſelf, fall to the ground; nor does the whole " fabric ſupport itſelf, but by the mutual aſſiſtance and combina- " tion of its correſpondent parts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.

The three armaments deſtined for the Black Sea are ready to ſail: The firſt compoſed of three ſhips of 40 guns each, three frigates and three galliots, under the command of Kurd Muſtapha Pacha, only waits a favourable wind, to ſail for Oczakow. The ſecond, which is compoſed of ten ſhips or frigates, and 25 galliots, is to remain ſtationed at Warna, Mehemet Pacha will not, as has been mentioned, command this diviſion, but is reſerved for that diſtined for the Crimea, which will not be ready till towards the end of the month. The Company of Cannoneers, named Suratchs, or Diligent, is on their march towards the army; Gal Ali Pacha is arrived at the Dardanelles, and has taken the command of them in quality of Seraſkier. The Ex-Caimacan, now Captain Pacha, is likewiſe gone thither to command the fleet.

MADRID, April 18. By our laſt advices from Cadiz and Ferrol we learn, that the ſhips fitted out there are only waiting for a fair to carry them to Carthagena, where, when they are joined, the fleet will conſiſt of five ſhips of the line, and two frigates.

VIENNA, April 26. Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that the Sultana Zeinib, ſiſter to the late Emperor, is lately dead; and that, by her deceaſe, the Grand Signior falls heir to more than eight millions of florins. The ſame advice add, that Bier Iſmail, Vice Baſha of Negde, in Natolia, having excited a rebellion, the Porte had ſent againſt him and his party Chiapan Oglon, who had totally defeated the rebel in a pitched battle, whoſe head had been expoſed to the eyes of the populace before the gates of the Seraglio; and that there was no proſpect of a peace between the Ruſſians and the Porte taking place this year.

HAMBURGH, April 29. The accounts lately publiſhed by the court of Peterſburgh, on the ſubject of the advantages which her troops were ſaid to have gained over the rebels, make us believe that tranquility will ſoon be reſtored in the Government of Orenburg; but advices juſt received here from good hands aſſure, on the contrary, that the flame of ſedition increaſes daily, and even to ſuch a degree, that General Bibikow, finding himſelf too weak, had diſpatched an expreſs to his Court for a reinforcement of troops to be ſent him without delay.

May 8. The King of Pruſſia and the King of England have mutually concluded a treaty, by which they reciprocally agree to deliver up ſuch criminals, as may ſeek an aſylum in the dominions of each other.

HAGUE, May 13. Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the mint which the Ruſſians had eſtabliſhed at Santagura, under the direction of the Baron de Goſtenberg, is ſuppreſſed, which is looked upon as a favourable omen of an approaching peace between the Court of Peterſburgh and the Ottoman Porte. Theſe letters add, that as the Baron de Benoit, the Pruſſian miniſter at Warſaw, had agreed with the delegation to ſign the plan for a permanent Council on the 16th of April, and that day having paſſed without any ſuch Act being performed, many people were under great uneaſineſs, as M. Benoit had before declared to the Delegates, that if this buſineſs was not concluded on that day, the King his Maſter would declare war againſt the Republic.

WARSAW, May 18. Letters from the Ruſſian Army under field Marſhal Count Romanzow, of the 30th April, inform us that on the 17th of that month, the whole army marched in five Columns towards the Danube; and intend to croſs that river, in order to make another attempt on Siliſtria, if ſucceſsful they are to proceed to Earzardzick and Varna; which if reduced will greatly diſtreſs the Grand Turkiſh Army; Varna being the place from whence they derive moſt of their ſupplies, as there is no other port on the Black Sea between it and Conſtantinople; it will likewiſe lay the fine Province of Romelia open to invaſion; the Paſſes on the mountains which ſeparate it from Bulgaria, being but ſlightly fortified, however Haſſan Pacha has been endeavouring to prevent an undertaking pregnant with ſuch direful conſequences, by cauſing a chain of Forts to be erected on the eaſt ſide of the Danube; and has of late attempted to diſtreſs the Ruſſians by ſending detachments into Wallaha, which has in part anſwered the End. Several ſmall bodies of Ruſſians have been forced to retire; they have likewiſe burnt ſeveral Ruſſian Veſſels, but on reinforcements appearing from M. Romanzow under Prince Dolgorucki, were obliged to repaſs the Danube, and have ſince joined the main army. Its expected this will be a bloody Campaign, great Preparations having been made on both ſides, all thoughts of peace are over, we expect hourly to hear further of their operations.

A PLAN humbly propoſed for the better GOVERNMENT of Britiſh America.

STEPS APPARENTLY NECESSARY TO BE TAKEN, PREVIOUS TO THE MEETING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF AMERICA.

AS the erecting of Britiſh America into a ſeperate kingdom, is an affair of the greateſt conſequence; the ſtrongeſt attention will, in courſe, be required to adjuſt and eſtabliſh every thing relating thereto in the moſt proper and effectual manner.

So ſoon as this ſtep is determined upon, it ſhould ſeem proper to inform the Americans agents here of it, in order that they may convey the news to their conſtituents.

The American Governors, for the ſame reaſons, ſhould alſo be informed of it, and directed to tranſmit home the names of ſuch members of the councils as they know to be properly qualified as to abilities, principles, and fortunes, for members of the upper-houſe, of which the crown ſhall appoint ſuch a number as ſhall be judged neceſſary to form a reſpectable body of men, who are to ſit as Peers of America, although not ſuch in title.

It may alſo be right that the firſt Lord lieutenant ſhould have an American title, which would be extremely agreeable to the Americans, eſpecially if he is ſuch a man as they have known, or has been diſtinguiſhed by any ſervice done, or attachment ſhewn to America.

As the native Americans, who have never been in England, can have no notion of the magnificence and grandeur of Royalty, or of the Britiſh court, it ſhould ſeem requiſite to diſplay, as much as poſſible, of both, on ſo important an occaſion.

A proper ceremonial ought to be fixed, and ſtrictly obſerved in all the public proceedings, eſpecially where his Majeſty is concerned, and appears by his repreſentative.

All theſe things cannot fail of impreſſing a proper awe and reſpect, and contribute to remove that levelling ſpirit which prevails ſo much in ſome parts of America.

It were alſo to be wiſhed, that the Lord lieutenant ſhould be a man of liberal turn, of a good addreſs, eaſy of acceſs, and occaſionally affable; all which would operate greatly upon people's minds, and win their affections.

In the choice of Biſhops, great care ſhould be taken to ſelect men every way well qualified, to be the founders of a new eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, ſo diſagreable to many; that they be men of great literary abilities, approved eloquence, and a truly apoſtolical character.

The other eccleſiaſtics ſhould, in every thing, reſemble their Biſhops; and it ſhould ſeem proper, that at leaſt one half of them ſhould either be natives, or ſuch as have lived long in America.

In founding this new eſtabliſhment, a proper opportunity would offer to reviſe the articles of the church of England, and make ſuch alterations therein as ſeems reaſonable in themſelves, are wiſhed for by many good men, and ſuitable to the ſcripture doctrine, the ſimplicity, purity, and univerſal benevolence of true chriſtianity.

Previous to the election of the members of parliament, a new aſſembly ſhould be ſummoned in every American Government.

If Clergymen are at all allowed to be elected as repreſentatives in an American parliament, it might be proper that the Univerſities ſhould have the privilege by Charter, of electing ſuch.

The ceremonial of meeting, and the buſineſs to be tranſacted in the firſt parliament of Britiſh America, will be eaſily ſettled by thoſe who are acquainted with parliamentary proceedings, and properly inſtructed in the various intereſts of the parent country, and its offſpring.

CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, July 6.

There was the largeſt meeting of the inhabitants ever known here, in order to obtain the ſenſe of the Colony on the preſent alarming ſtate of American affairs; when they came into many ſpirited reſolves, and confirmed the choice of their Delegates, to meet the Congreſs at Philadelphia the firſt Monday in September next, viz. Henry Middleton, John Ruttledge, Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, and Edward Ruttledge Eſqrs;

Another ſupply of three hundred and fifty Barrels of Rice, will be ready to be ſhipped the 11th ult. for the uſe of the poor ſufferers at Boſton.

A general meeting of the Freeholders, &c. of the Province of

Tea
Sent back from Norfolk.

Georgia is advertiſed to be holden at the Town of Savannah on Wedneſday next,

KINGSTON in JAMAICA, July 9.

By a letter from Peter M'Intoſh, maſter of the brig Martha, who ſailed from this port the 6th of May laſt, bound for London, we have an account of the loſs of his veſſel upon the weſt end of Great Heneago, the 15th of the ſame month in the night; and that the ſchooner Kingſton belonging to this port was in company with him and gave immediately every aſſiſtance in their power, and ſtaid with them ſeven days, during which time they ſaved a conſiderable part of the cargo, with which the maſter, paſſengers and crew proceeded in the ſchooner to Philadelphia.—During the time Capt. Mr. Intoſh was with the wreck, the Lady Juliana for London, and Betſey for Liverpool, paſſed by, all well.

The Robert Grace, from this iſland for Liverpool, which was on ſhore near Milford, is ſince floated into deep water and ſunk. Part of the materials are ſaved.

Monday laſt as Mr. Eleazer Wilſon of Manchioneel, who had received ſome gun powder from town, was ſnaping a piſtol in order to try it, a ſpark communicated to the keg, by which accident he was blown up, and died the next morning; two negroes were alſo burnt to death, but Mrs. Wilſon and her ſiſter providentially eſcaped unhurt, altho' they were ſitting on a bed in the ſame room, and the negroes at their feet.

B O S T O N, July 25.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION, for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and puniſhing of vice, profanity, and immorality.

IN humble imitation of the landable example of our moſt gracious Sovereign GEORGE the Third, who, in the firſt year of his reign, was pleaſed to iſſue his royal proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing of vice and immorality, in which he delares his royal purpoſe to puniſh all perſons guilty thereof; and upon all occaſions to beſtow marks of his royal favour on perſons diſtinguiſhed for the pjety and virtue:

I therefore, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, publiſh this proclamation, exhorting all his Majeſty's ſubjects to avoid all hypocriſy, ſedition, licentiouſneſs, and all other immoralities and to have a grateful ſenſe of all God's mercies, making the divine laws the rule of their conduct.

I therefore command all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, and other Officers to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to enforce the laws for promoting religion and virtue, and reſtraining all vice and ſedition; and I earneſtly recommend to all miniſters of the Goſpel that they be vigilant and active in inculcating a due ſubmiſſion to the laws of God and man; and I exhort all the people of this province, by every means in their power, to contribute what they can towards a general reformation of manners, reſtitution of peace and good order, and a proper ſubjection to the laws, as they expect the bleſſing of heaven.

And I do further declare, that in the diſpoſal of the offices of honour and truſt, within this province, the ſupporters of true religion and good government ſhall be conſidered as the fitteſt objects of ſuch appointments.

And I hereby require the juſtices of aſſize, and juſtices of the peace in this province, to give ſtrict charge to the Grand Jurors for the proſecution of offenders againſt the laws: And that, in their ſeveral courts they cauſe this proclamation to be publicly read immediately before the charge is given.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Salem, the 21ſt day of July, 1774. in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

THOS. GAGE.

By his Excellency's command, THOS. FLUCKER, Secry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The learned and ingenious Dr. Stiles of Newport, found that in the year of 1760 there were in New-England 530 congregational churches, viz.

In Maſſachuſetts	—	306
Connecticut	—	170
New-Hampſhire	—	43
Rhode-Iſland	—	11
		530

Since then the number is prodigiouſly increaſed, at leaſt to 700 He alſo computed that thoſe four New-England governments at that time contained ſomewhat more than 500,000 ſouls, and that as we double our numbers in 25 years. in 1785 they will amount to a million; and in the preſent year 1774, the number at the ſame rate muſt be 737,135, of whom more than 100,000 are effective men able to bear arms. The rateable polls in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay only, amounted in 1773 to between 70 and 80,000.

N E W - Y O R K, Auguſt 4.

EXTRACT of a letter from Boſton, dated July 28.

"All our Governor's operations are ſtill at a ſtand, as the Cerberus ſhip of war has not yet made her appearance with the further intentions of Parliament in regard to this truly diſtreſſed country: for ſhe is charged with the two acts paſſed the 20th of May, reſpecting the propoſed future government and adminiſtration of Juſtice in this province: that veſſel was to leave England on the 25th of May.—The addreſſers of Mr. Hutchinſon, and the Proteſters againſt our public meaſures lead a devil of a life: in the country the people will not grind their corn, and in town they refuſe to purchaſe from, and ſell to, them. The Governor expects hourly the arrival of the 59th regiment, with a company of artillery. from Halifax; his Excellency has expreſſed much ſurprize on finding the tranſports, which ſailed long ſince from hence, to take on board the Royal Welſh Fuſileers had not effected an arrival at New-York; ſurely the old Wentworth Indiaman has not played the Navy Commiſſioners a trick, and by a ſacrifice to Neptune, proved an hard bargain to government.

"Our inhabitants endure their diſtreſſed ſituation with great temper. The letters of ſympathy which they have received from the other colonies, with aſſurance of joining in a general delegation to the grand congreſs, at Philadelphia, fortify their diſtracted ſpirits, and encourage them to look up for effectual relief from the event of meaſures to be concerted by the united wiſdom of many ſage, diſcreet and intelligent counſellors. The gentlemen appointed our delegates will prepare to ſet out in three weeks; and as they carry with them ample abilities to deſcribe our ſituation, and to rouſe the attention of all America to our ſufferings, we doubt not their complaints will be heard, and their propoſals to that Aſſembly ſupported with all the ſenſibility and fervour which will doubtleſs prevail at that ſolemn Aſſembly."

Auguſt 11. On the 2d inſt. his Honour, Lieut. Governor Colden, by proclamation, prorogued the General Aſſembly of this province, to the 7th of September next.

We are informed that the Indians were greatly alarmed at the ſudden death of Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, during the late congreſs, and propoſed ſending alarming belts throughout all the nations; but Col. Guy Johnſon, his deputy, reaſſumed buſineſs with them immediately after the interment; and has ſince been appointed to the Superintendency by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, till the King's pleaſure is known; at which the Indians expreſſed great ſatisfaction, and the congreſs terminated with their ſending Chiefs from each nation, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours for reſtoring tranquility to the ſouthward.

Auguſt 15. Saturday morning laſt the ſloop Phenix, Capt. Dickinſon, arrived here in 15 days from Charleſtown, in South-Carolina, and has brought 376 barrels of Rice, to be ſold in this place, and the neat proceeds thereof to be remitted to Boſton; being a preſent from the people of Carolina, to the ſufferers in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Collections are now making in the different Wards of this city for the like laudable purpoſe; and the Committee of this place have ſent circular letters to all the counties in our government, to accelerate meaſures of a ſimilar kind.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 22, 1774.

IN conſequence of Letters, from the Committees of Correſpondence; for St. Mary's and Charles Counties in Maryland, and from the Burgeſſes of Elizabeth-City County in this Colony, with Information of the Arrival of Nine CHESTS of TEA; on board the Brigantine Mary and Jane, Capt. Chapman, conſigned to ſome Gentlemen of this Town; a meeting of the Inhabitants was requeſted and accordingly held at the Court-Houſe this Day, when it was Unanimouſly reſolved.

That the Teas now on board the brigantine Mary and Jane, and conſigned to Neil Jamieſon and Co. George and John Bowneſs, and John Lawrence and Co. being ſubject to the payment of Duties, impoſed by an Act of the Britiſh Parliament; ought to be ſent Back and not ſuffered to be landed, and therefore ordered,

That Capt. Abyvon, Mr. Boush, Capt. Loyal, Mr. Richard Taylor and Capt. Selden, be appointed to wait upon thoſe Gentlemen, to know whether they will Comply with the above Reſolution; and that they report their ſeveral Anſwers.—The Committee accordingly waited on thoſe Gentlemen, and made the following Return in Writing.

GENTLEMEN,

WE your Committee, agreeable to your Reſolve, have waited on the within mentioned, Neil Jamieſon and Co. George and John Bowneſs, and John Lawrence and Co. Owners of the Tea; now on board the Brigantine Mary and Jane, and acquainted them with your Reſolution, who Severally and Reſpectively, anſwered that they were Willing that the Tea ſhould be ſent Back; certified under our Hands, this 22d. Day of Auguſt, 1774.

GEORGE ABYVON.
SAMUEL BOUSH.
PAUL LOYALL.
RICHARD TAYLOR.
JOHN SELDEN.

WHICH BEING READ AND HEARD, IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY VOTED.

That the Comittee, wait upon thoſe Gentlemen, with the Thanks of this Meeting, for their ready and chearful Acquieſcence in the above Reſolution.

WILLIAM DAVIES, Clk.

On Thurſday Laſt, departed this Life, Mrs. Mary Shedden, Wife to Mr. John Shedden, Merchant of this Town; a Lady of a moſt amiable Character—As ſuch is univerſally regretted by all who had the Pleaſure of her Acquaintance.

We have authentic intelligence that Joſeph Thorp, who is advertiſed in this paper, with a reward of fifty pounds on conviction, and ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, was at Thomas Alling's, Inn-holder, at New-London, on Saturday, the 2d July, with the money upon him; from whence he went to Newport, Rhode-Iſland, and gave out that he was going to Nantucket, or ſomewhere to the eaſtward, to buy a veſſel and cargoe, to go with to the Streights. It is moſt earneſtly requeſted of thoſe who can communicate any further intelligence of the villain, that they acquaint any of the perſons mentioned in the advertiſement, or George Rome, Eſq; of Newport, Rhode Iſland.

We hear from Northampton County, that the Inhabitants have contributed 1500 Buſhels of Corn, for the Relief of their diſtreſſed Brethren in Boſton, and that the Sloop Lucretia, Capt. Brown, was to ſail with it on Wedneſday laſt.

JUST IMPORTED.

IN the Mary and Jane, Capt. Chapman, from London, and to be ſold, at the ſubſcriber's ſhop, on Doct. Campbells wharf, at a low advance, for ready money, an aſſortment of drugs——Alſo, cinnamon, mace, cloves, nutmegs, James Powders, balſam of honey, Turlington's balſam, eſſence for the head-ach, Norris's drops, Anderſon's pills and ſundry other patent medicines.

JAMES M'CAW.

Norfolk, Auguſt 22.

TO BE SOLD

To the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 3d. of September next, (for ready money)

THE Brigantine May, of which James Conyers, at preſent is maſter; with her boat and all other materials. She is a double decked, ſquare ſtern veſſel, Virginia built; between four and five years old, burthen 6000 buſhels; and remarked for having made quick paſſages. She now lays at Portſmouth, where ſhe may be viewed, by applying to ſaid maſter, or to

JOHN HEPFERNAN, and Co.

GEORGE KELLY. V. M.

*** We deſire all thoſe who have accounts with us, to ſend them in that they may be ſettled and diſcharged. And do requeſt of thoſe indebted to us, to make immediate payment, as we are obliged to cloſe our buſineſs in this country without delay.

JOHN HEFFERNAN & Co.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 23, 1774.

HAMPTON, Auguſt 8, 1774.

AS I intend to go to ſea ſoon for the recovery of my health, and return in the ſame veſſel; the King's-Arms Tavern, will be carried on in my abſence, to its uſual extent. I hope for the continuance of the favours of my friends, they may depend on attention, and being genteely accomodated, as my only wiſhes are to recommend myſelf to public notice by ſuch a Practice.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

THE Subſcriber having an account againſt a certain Mrs. NESBIT, (keeper of the ſign of the Bunch of Grapes) and having repeatedly demanded his money, to no purpoſe; thought proper, that whenever he ſpent any money at that houſe, to have it charged; which method he followed 'till the 20th day of January laſt, and then demanded his Account, which was accordingly given in: But on his examination of the ſame, found ſo many more articles charged to him than he could poſſibly have expected; from that time he made a firm promiſe never to go in her books again, which promiſe he is fully convinced he never broke; and ſince the above date, he has been preſented with an enormous account for Liquor, ſaid to be contracted ſince that date.—He means this as a Warning to thoſe who chooſe to go upon Credit at that HOUSE.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Norfolk, Auguſt 17, 1774.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, at the PRINTING-OFFICE HERE.

AMERICAN EDITIONS of

Juliet Grenville, or the Hiſtory of the Human Heart, in two Volumes, by the celebrated Mr. Brooke.

Domeſtic Medecine, or the family Phyſician, being an attempt to render the Medical art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing People what is in their own power, both with reſpect to the prevention and Cure of Diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple Medecine; by Dr. BUCHAN of the Royal College of Phyſicians EDINBURGH.

Eſſay's on the Character, Manners and Genius of Women in different Ages.

Quincy's Obſervations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boſton Port-Bill, with thoughts on civil ſociety and ſtanding Armies.

New Sermons to Aſſes; by the author of Sermons to Aſſes.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 18, 1774.

Norfolk, Auguſt 18, 1774.

THE Subſcribers have for Sale on Conſignment, for Ready Money or Short Credit: Madeira Wine of the Sterling and Virginia quality, three years old, Teneriff Wine, Brown Rolls by the Bale; a large Aſſortment of Worſted Stockings, Coarſe and Fine Seine Twine, White Rope from ſix to twelve threads. Alſo the beſt bottled Port and Claret Wines; Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Ginger, &c.

LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co

Norfolk, Auguſt 17, 1774.

FOR SALE,

The Subſcriber has juſt Imported in the Ship MARY and JANE, Capt. CHAPMAN from LONDON;

AN Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be ſold at his Shop in NORFOLK, by Whole Sale and Retail, at a low Advance, for Ready Money.

He begs thoſe that have accounts with him to ſettle, and give their bond with ſecurity, payable at any reaſonable time hence, juſt as may beſt ſuit their own Convenience; and ſuch as he is indebted to, he deſires they would call upon him for immediate payment.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Norfolk, Auguſt 8th, 1774. 3

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, are deſired to make ſpeedy payments; and prevent trouble, to WILLIAM AYLES, and Co.

N. B. I obſerve that Mr. LOVE, has taken the liberty to inform the public; that I have no authority to receive payments: am much ſurpriſed at the Gentleman, and hope no perſon will pay any regard to him, as I have the books in my poſſeſſion, and will give proper receipts, for whatever I may receive for that concern

WILLIAM AYLES.

Norfolk, Auguſt 18, 1774.

A Well accuſtomed GRISTMILL on APPOMATOX River, formerly the property of ERASMUS HARDING about twelve miles from Peterſburg; its ſituation is very public, the ſtream never failing; and being in the heart of a fine wheat country, is particularly well calculated for a merchant mill.——For terms,

Apply to VIVION BROOKING.

AMELIA, Auguſt 1ſt, 1774. 3

A LOVE SONG.

AS down in the Meadow one Morning I paſt,
O there I beheld a beautiful Laſs;
Her Age I am ſure was ſcarcely Fifteen,
And ſhe on her Head wore a Garland of Green,
Her Lips were like Rubies, and as for her Eyes
They ſparkled like Diamonds, or Stars in the Skies:
And as for her Voice it was charming and clear,
And ſhe ſung me a Song for the Loſs of her DEAR.

"Why does my Love BILLY, prove falſe and unkind;
"Or why is he Wavering juſt like the Wind
"From one that is Conſtant in every Degree;
"O why does he change to another from me;
"Or why does he love for to torture me ſo,
"And take ſuch delight in my ſad overthow.
"For SUSAN did always prove true to her truſt,
"And is ſorry that BILLY ſhould prove ſo unjuſt.

"The many ſweet hours, we have paſſed away,
"In the Meadows and Fields where we us'd to make Hay:
"O how he would ſigh, and ly on my Breaſt,
"And ſwear that without me, he never could reſt:
"And when he came home from Harrow and Plough,
"I milked him Syllabubs, under my Cow:
"And then I was kiſs'd, and ſat on his Knee,
"No man in the World was ſo loving as HE.

"But now he has left Me; for NANCY the Fair
"Employs all his Wiſhes, his Thoughts, and his Care;
"'Tis her now he kiſſes, and ſets on his Knee;
"And tells Her fine Tales, he once told to Me;
"But if ſhe believes, the falſe hearted Swain
"Will leave her, and ſhe, like me will complain:
"There is nothing more certain, believe ſilly SUE,
"A Man that's once falſe, will never prove true."

She finiſh'd her Song, and roſe up to be gone,
And ſtraight ſhe was met, by jolly young JOHN:
He vow'd that he lov'd her as dear as his Life,
And begg'd for an offer, to make her his Wife:
She quickly conſented, to Church then they went:
Young BILLY's forgotten, and SUSAN's content;
Moſt Men are like BILLY, and Women like SUE;
Since Men are ſo falſe, why ſhould Women be true.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN AWAY.

FROM the Subſcriber on Friday the 12th inſtant, a Negro Boy named FELIX, about nineteen years of age; he is a native of St. MICHAEL's one of the Weſtern Iſlands, talks Portugueze fluently, but has bad Engliſh; he is five feet eight inches high, very black, ſmart, and of an inſinuating diſpoſition; he ſtutters a little in his ſpeech. It is probable he may attempt to get on board ſome veſſel; therefore all Maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from receiving or harbouring him.——A genteel Reward will be given any Perſon, who ſhall bring him to me, or ſecure him ſo as I may have him again.

SAMUEL KER.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 15, 1774.

A CASE or BOX, marked, W. D. N° 1. Containing Books, Morocco Skins, &c. was imported by the Ship Betſey, Cap. Roſs, from LONDON, in April laſt; which has been delivered by Miſtake, to ſome P rſon unknown. It's ſuppoſed, it was ſent from NORFOLK up Rappahanock River. Whoever has got the ſaid Package, will be pleaſed to forward It to the PRINTERS hereof.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 15, 1774.

JAMES HALDANE,

COPPER-SMITH, and BRASS FOUNDER,
in CHURCH STREET near the CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Continues to carry on his BUSINESS as Uſual

MAKES and Sells all ſorts of Copper Work, viz. Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers, and Hatters Coppers, Braſs MILL Work, Capuchin Plate-Warmers, Tea-Kitchins, all ſorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, Dutch Ovens, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, &c. at the moſt Reaſonable Rates; He gives the beſt Prices, for Old Copper, Braſs, Pewter or Lead.

Thoſe who are ſo obliging as favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning Old Work, may depend on having them ſoon done, and in the neateſt and compleateſt manner.

JAMES HALDANE.

Norfolk, Auguſt 16, 1774.

TO BE SOLD.

AT publick Sale, on Saturday the 27 inſtant, at the Great-Bridge; about 6,000 feet of two and an half, and three Inch Pine Plank; belonging to the Eſtate of John Gilchriſt deceaſed.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. Executor.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 17, 1774.

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neateſt Manner by the Subſcriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarells, quarter-pieces and Badges.——Gentlemen who are pleaſed to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greateſt Punctuality and Diſpatch.——All ſorts of ornamental Embelliſhments in Painting, will be done in the moſt approved Taſte.

Colonel VEAL's Wharf, Portſmouth, July 27, 1774. } THOMAS MASON' from London.

FOR CHARTER.

The BRIG MOLLY,

JOHN COLLINS,

Burthen 7000 Buſhels.

Apply to GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH

Norfolk, Auguſt 9, 1774.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Maſter;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go conſtantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ſhip, by directing them to the Subſcriber, may depend on the greateſt Care being taken of them; and ſhould the Veſſel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He propoſes taking a very low Freight. THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.

The SCHOONER SAMUEL,

JOHN SHEPHERD,

MASTER.

BURTHEN about 4000 Buſhels, Built for Private Uſe, is ſtrong and well fitted; has made only three Voyages to the Weſt-Indies. — For Terms apply to ſaid Maſter, or to JOHN BROWN & Co.

We have for Sale, a quantity of Jamaica Rum and Coffee, on reaſonable Terms, I. B.

WANTED

A PAIR of Young BAY GELDINGS, not under fourteen hands and an half high, half blooded and well match'd: A good price will be given for ſuch, if brought to the Portſmouth Races, by AITCHISON & PARKER.

Norfolk, Auguſt 11, 1774. 3

ALL GENTLEMEN holding Subſcription Papers for the PORTSMOUTH RACES, are requeſted to give them into the Printer hereof as ſoon as they can. The Subſcribers to ſaid Races may pay the Sums they have ſubſcribed for, to Mr. JOHN SHEDDEN in Norfolk; to Mr. RICHARD NESTER in Portſmouth, or to either of the Truſtees, who expect to have the whole of the Subſcription Money: is collected by the firſt of next month.

GEORGE VEAL.
JOHN GOODRICH ſenr.
HENRY BROWN.
SAMUEL KER.
JOHN MITCHELL. } Truſtees.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 10, 1774.

LATELY IMPORTED

From LONDON.

A Variety of the laſt publiſhed Books, Pamphlets, Poems and Plays Alſo a neat Aſſortment of Stationary Wares, as Paper of all Sorts, Dutch Quills, Wax and Wafers, fine Aſſes Skin memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Letter-Caſes, Morroco Etwees with Inſtruments, Maps, black and red Ink-Powder, Pencils, Standiſhes, of the neateſt Conſtruction; Sea Books, blank Forms of Seamen's Articles, Policies of Inſurance, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Bonds of different Kinds, Bills of Exchange, Deeds of Leaſe and Releaſe, Prices Current, Ink Glaſſes of different Shapes, Laycock's approved Leather Ink Pots, &c. &c. &c. To be Sold at the Printing Office by WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co.

N B. Orders for Blank Books plain or ruled, bound in any Size, Form, or Taſte, will be finiſhed with Expedition, and Care taken that they be duly forwarded.

*** Priuting Work done in all its Branches at moderate Prices.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox; of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYM, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of NEW-YORK; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BONDFIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this JOSEPH THORP, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

*** All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent.

THE Subſcriber has lately opened Store at Peterſburg, where he has for Sale, Weſt India and other Articles, and would be glad to execute any Orders upon Commiſſion.——Any Letters from Norfolk or Portſmouth, will be forwarded by Mr. WILLIAM DAVIES, at Norfolk.

SAMUEL DAVIES.

Auguſt 9th, 1774. 4 w.

PORTSMOUTH, June, 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINES to be run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Courſe at this Place, the beſt two Heats in three, on Tueſday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the ſaid Purſe, which are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horſes ſtarting for ſaid Purſe are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is alſo propoſed to have two more Races, one on the Wedneſday following, for 50 l. the other on Thurſday, for 30 l. which will be advertiſed particularly, as ſoon as the Subſcriptions are full.

CASPER HERRETER,

LEATHER Dreſſer and Breetches Maker, in the Borough of Norfolk, lives at the ſign of the Buck and Breetches, in Church-Street, and carries on theſe trades in all their branches; thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and beſt manner, with the utmoſt diſpatch. He returns his ſincere thanks to his cuſtomers, and hopes for a continuance of their favours as well as of the public in general, which ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to merit. He has now by him a large quantity of good Skins and Breetches ready made; alſo a large quantity of Philadelphia made Breetches neatly finiſhed, which he will ſell cheap for Ready Money.

N. B. A quantity of new and old work has been left with me upwards of twelve months; the owners are deſired to come and take them away and pay for the ſame; otherwiſe I ſhall diſpoſe of them at public ſale to defray charges, according to law; in three months from the date hereof.——Orders from the country will be duly anſwered, and punctually executed. C. H.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1ſt. 1774.

Wanted on CHARTER,

FOR HISPANIOLA,

A VESSEL of One to two hundred Tons Burthen.

I HAVE for Sale one or two Cargoes of Scantling, Plank and Shingles, for which I will take Weſt India Goods; I have alſo Weſt India and Continent Rum, Molaſſes &c. and ſome Corn which I will ſell cheap for Caſh, or Wheat. Thoſe indebted to LOVE MITCHELL and Co. WILLIAM AYLES and Co. or to me on my Private Account, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their Payments, Particularly thoſe who expect to Pay in Lumber. I will receive no Lumber in Payment of Debts now due, after the firſt of October. WILLIAM AYLES has no Authority to receive any Lumber or other Debts in which I am concerned.

ALEXANDER LOVE.

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